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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE TWO LIGHTS.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

"'When I'm a man!' is the poetry of youth.
'When I was young!' is the poetry of old age."

"When I'm a man!" the stripling cries;
And strives the coming years to scan—
"Ah, then, I shall be strong and wise,
When I'm a man!"

"When I was young!" the old man sighs,
"Bravely the lark and linnet sung
Their carol under sunny skies,
When I was young!"

"When I'm a man, I shall be free
To guard the right, the truth uphold."
"When I was young I bent no knee
To power or gold."

"Then shall I satisfy my soul
With yonder prize, when I'm a man."
"Too late I found the goal
To which I ran."

"When I'm a man these idle toys
Aside forever shall be flung."
"There was no poison in my joys
When I was young."

The boy's bright dream is all before,
The man's romance lies far behind;
Had we the present and no more,
Fate were unkind.

But, brother, toiling in the night,
Still count yourself not all unblest
If in the east there gleams a light,
Or in the west.

The Weather—Crops—A Summer Ramble, &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

MR. EDITOR:—We have had the hottest weather known in this region since thermometers were introduced. A heavy fall of rain has gladdened the hearts of the farmers, and crops are good. Cotton has not suffered, and those cultivating it have not complained.

Rambling about to find a cool spot we visited recently the old "McMillan Church," a few miles from Red Springs. There is nothing left but the site, for the old log church built over 100 years ago, has long since succumbed to the winds and weathers of time. The tradition respecting it is that in the last century some of the old Scotch settlers built this church and visited Charleston, S. C., to secure the services of a Presbyterian minister who had just arrived from Scotland. The people built a boat and went in it down the various courses of Raft Swamp to its junction with Little Pee Dee, and thence to Winyaw Bay, where they left the boat and walked through the country to Charleston. They secured the services of the minister who returned with them overland to Winyaw Bay, the Scotch elders carrying the ministers baggage on their shoulders. On their return the party came up Lumber River and left the boat near the ferry, which situated a short distance above the present Campbell's Bridge. From that point the party proceeded to the neighborhood of the church where a Highland welcome greeted the minister. How many are there to-day of *any* denomination who would show such zeal in their Master's cause!

From the church site we visited McPhaul's mill, an historic spot, and sat upon the large rocks on the hill-side, the only rocks known to exist in Robeson county. This was tory headquarters in revolutionary times. Here Col. Fanning planned the capture of Gov. Burke, and to this spot he returned after delivering his prisoners to Col. Craig, at Wilmington. Dr. Caruthers describes a battle as having been fought here. The battles occurred several miles westward of Bettie's Bridge, (now Gilchrist's). We saw recently the Bag Pipes used by Bethune, a Scotch piper in that battle. They are well preserved, and belong to ex-Sheriff Roderick Dhu McMillan, of Robeson. It was by these rocks that Mrs. Black pleaded with Col. Wade for the return of the plunder which he carried off from her residence 16 miles to the North, after he had ruthlessly killed her husband for the terrible crime of having entertained Flora McDonald and her daughter. Mrs. Black afterwards afterwards married a Bethune, and her son by her second husband became a member of Congress. We allude to Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, who died in Cumberland only a few years ago.

With thermometer in the nineties we visited Davis's Spring, on Big Rockfish. There was an attempt to build a town here in the long ago. This spot was the residence of Col. Thomas Davis, whose name is a household word among all the old families in this section. Davis was a noted man in his day. He had a wonderful intellect, and was highly esteemed for his warm-hearted friendship, his generosity and hospitality. He was a great admirer of Thomas Paine, whose "common sense" contributed so much to the success of the American revolution. It was Paine who first suggested the Convention of 1787, which formed the Constitution of the United States. In the files of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, between 1820 and 130, can be found an article entitled "A challenge to the World." Davis was the best marksman in the country, and his record was the subject of the challenge. Several "crack shots" of the State met at Davis's residence, and a shooting match took place which lasted several days. Each contestant was allowed 100 shots at a target 100 yards distant. Davis "drove the centre" 100 times without missing a shot, using an old fashioned flint and steel rifle, off hand. His friends then published the challenge to the world to beat his record. Davis was a great violinist, and attended all the weddings among the Scotch in this section. It is related that at a wedding, where Rev. John McIntyre officiated, the dancers quick and quicker flew to the music of "Leather Breeches." And in the midst of the dance Davis stopped the music and requested the preacher to learn to play the fiddle. "I would like for you to play over my grave when I am buried." "If I do," replied the preacher, "I would na' mind playing some psalms and hymns." "Psalms and hymns indeed!" said Davis. "I tell you, Father McIntyre, that if you would raise the souls of the dead to the highest pinnacle of celestial bliss you must play some Scotch tune, *something like "Leather Breeches."* The dance was resumed, and they danced all night till broad day light, and went home with the girls in the morning. We hope the weather was cooler at that wedding than it is at this writing.

Letter from Cedar Creek.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Now I do not claim to understand southern agriculture, nor is anything I write intended for the man that can't afford to experiment, who has no time to read, and is insulting to any one who presumes to inform him. There is no way possible to reach this man. His position is impregnable. This is what is called "sinning against the Holy Ghost" in agriculture, for which there is no redemption. For whatever I have accomplished, I owe it to reading and experimenting on what I read. The cause of this retrogression, as I see it, is not laziness nor ignorance, nor bad whisky, etc., but it is the force of circumstances and Labit. At the close of the late war cotton was high and every since it has been dropping lower. We would buy our supplies that were priced when cotton was 20 cents per pound, the next fall pay for them at 15 cents per pound. Besides this we must pay 25 to 35 per cent. for time, to pay the debts of those that did not come up to freight rates. There is over 50 per cent. we must make our cotton pay before we can expect to get anything. But competition and other causes have diminished those margins some, and we are making every effort to reduce them lower. But this is not the greatest cause of our trouble, for when the war closed none of us had any money save those that stayed at home and run the blockade, these turned merchants, and about 90 per cent. have since gone to the dogs, for which I am thankful.

The farmers were those who did not have money to speculate on, but had a lot of land without fences, stock, etc., and no money to buy stock with. We could get the little mustang mule or pony on a credit, for such stock has no cash value. The farmers could not feed the hands, much less pay them wages. The merchant who had to furnish such goods as he could buy on a credit, if he sold the goods on a credit, consequently could not furnish the farmer staple articles. This left just one way open—the share system. The farmers purchased this cheap stock, and the merchants furnished those shoddy, with meat, flour, meal, etc., until the crop was planted. This gave the negro excuse to stay in the woods the most of his time with his single barrel gun and yaller dog. The land owner, to keep his pony from standing idle, would hire two or more hands to make a crop. By this means the farmer could till a large amount of land almost without capital. But he could not raise his meat for this single barrel gun and yaller dog, so everything must come through the merchant. There is not but one way for the farmers to get rid of their enemies and that is to keep such men as Ben Harrison and Dockery at home. The Democratic party will free the farmer from the tariff on the necessaries of life, if the farmers will help themselves by voting at the ballot box. Ben Harrison is opposed to united labor and is the enemy of the farmer. He wants to keep up the high tariff.

Dockery, I suppose is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, but still he is the farmers enemy. He glories in the high tariff. He wants to see the white child and the nigger in the same school house. Do the white people of North Carolina want to send their children to school with these, if so vote for Dockery. The farmers must watch or else Dockery will beguile them with his mixed school tongue. C.

H. C. Fisher for Sheriff.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—As the time for the Democratic County Convention is now at hand, it will be well for the people to consider what man in the county is most thoroughly fitted for the office of Sheriff. Your correspondent thinks that if our matured thought is brought to bear, and the best interests of the Democratic party are properly considered, that H. C. Fisher will be chosen. He has for years led us in the hottest contests, and by reason of his own strength before the people he has added to the strength of the Democratic party. He has repeatedly been elected with a much larger majority than any other Democrat has ever obtained. He is fully acquainted with the financial condition of the county, is an apt accountant, and brings to the office of Sheriff the qualities that will do more to straighten our finances than can be easily imagined. He is the right man in the right place. His own people on the east side of the Cape Fear, among whom he grew to manhood, have watched him step by step, as he has risen in public esteem, until now he is generally looked upon as the strongest man before the people in this county, and his nomination would be a wise and safe one for the Democratic party. He promptly gave all the bonds required by law and will receive the tax list for 1888 at the hands of our County Commissioners in September, and the people will best guard their own interest by keeping in so important an office such a faithful and valuable public servant.

DEMOCRAT.

Democratic Meeting.

[For the Observer.]

MANCHESTER, N. C., Aug. 15, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the Democrats of Manchester in Seventy-first township on August 3rd, a Young Men's Democratic Club was formed with a membership of fifty, and the following officers were elected: John E. Elliott, President; George Robinson, E. J. Hales, S. R. Raynor and J. W. Hodges, Vice-Presidents; T. M. Baldwin, Treasurer; H. L. Hawley, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. J. R. Pearsall, Secretary. A resolution was passed requesting the Fayetteville papers to publish. We expect by our next two meetings to enroll at least one hundred names.

On next Friday night, the 24th, Hon. T. H. Sutton and Mr. H. McD. Robinson, of your city, are expected to address our Club. We hope to see a good many turn out that night, and all true Democrats will join us, for Seventy-first is full of them. White Republicans don't thrive well in this section of our township.

At our next meeting we will decide on the campaign outfit—bandanna, beaver and cane.

JOHN E. ELLIOTT, President.
DR. J. R. PEARSALL, Secretary.

Apple sauce is much improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter and requires less sugar.

For Register of Deeds.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—As the time for holding the County Convention approaches, the people become exercised as to who ought to be nominated for the various county offices. For the office of Register of Deeds I desire to recommend the name of Mr. John E. Hooper, of Carver's Creek township. Mr. Hooper is a young man of fine attainments, a practical book-keeper and a good penman, and in every way qualified to fill the position. He is well versed in county, state and national politics, and would be able to do much good in the canvass of the county.

Give the young men a chance, they have always been modest in putting themselves forward for position while doing their full duty in the work to be done.

CROSS CREEK.

Why is the South Impoverished?

[News and Observer.]

The nine cotton States, have received since the war a vast amount of money. The value of the cotton crop during the ten years ending in 1880 was three billions of dollars; and for the eight years just past it was equally as much. During the past eighteen years the South has received from the outside world for cotton alone quite six billons of dollars. Where is all that immense sum of money—a sum greater than all the known silver and gold in the world? What has become of it? The South has received it, but we have none of it left. It has come and gone. None remains. But some will say it has made the South prosperous. Where are the evidences of prosperity? Where is to be seen at the South a trace of that vast amount of money. Six billions of money and nothing left of it, and nothing to show for it! At the North the picture is different. There evidence of wealth abound; there great public buildings, fine residences, immense industries spring up as if by magic—as if some fairy's wand had wrought an enchantment. The contrast is too strong for us to portray it without plainly discovering our indignation. It is a cause of shame—a burning shame—a terrible reproach. Consider the situation. The national banks of the Union have on deposit $1,173,000,000; the nine cotton States which have produced from the soil six billions of dollars in cotton have barely $40,000,000 on deposit. The rest of the Union has thirty times as much currency as the South.

The two little States of Connecticut and Rhode Island have on deposit as much as all the nine great cotton States put together. The State of Minnesota, in the far west, has seven times as much currency in the banks as the State of North Carolina. Here are illustrations from the northeast, northwest and the South. The difference is appalling. It makes us cry for shame and it fills us with indignation. Why is it? It is the northern system that grinds down the South. We have received six billions of dollars—and a paltry forty millions is all we have saved! Notwithstanding the steady, protracted work of the South, notwithstanding the fine results of our industry, we can amass nothing. It is said the lien system has kept the Southern planters poor—the answer comes thundering, where are the riches which the merchants have amassed? No that is not it. The South is drained year after year in paying tribute to the North.

In the three items of the bonded debt, interest and pensions, the South has paid $70,000,000 a year, amounting in eighteen years to more than one billion dollars. Of this we get nothing back. It goes to enrich the North. But this is only a part. We have paid another billion to the North through government taxation for other purposes. And that is not all yet. As heavy as the drain of direct taxation has been, the indirect subsidy to the North forced by the protective features of the tariff tax has borne with still greater weight upon us. The tariff has burdened us and crushed us down without any compensation to us. We are drained at every pore. It is the Northern system, under which the life blood is sucked from the South as the vampire drains the arteries of its victim. And this system is the boasted system which Oliver Dockery so much commends, approves and lauds to the sky.

The Republicans will Fight for North Carolina.

The Salisbury *Watchman* in speaking of a conclave of republicans held in that town last week says:

"A forcible reminder of the dark days of 1868 was the gathering at the Mt. Vernon hotel, in this place, on Monday night, of a few old moss backed Republican leaders, interspersed with a sprinkling of negroes and white renegades.

"Among the number present were Dr. Mott and Judge Furches of Statesville, Rawlins and Cummings, of Asheville; a white negro, Coleman, from Concord, Dancy of this place, John Nichols, member of Congress from Raleigh District, and a mysterious personage from New York, who probably for good reasons did not put his name on the hotel register. He might have been a representative from the house of Morton, Bliss & Co., and he might not. At any rate he was in close communion with the faction aforementioned."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

"It also appears to-day that the republicans propose to awake the echoes in North Carolina this year, although they are not believed to entertain any more serious expectations of carrying the State than the democrats have of carrying Maine. Governor Geer, of Iowa, and Representative Perkins, of Kansas, to-day signified their acceptance of an invitation to speak at an agricultural fair at Mount Holly, N. C., next week, and it is said that a little later on the State will be flooded with campaign literature and overrun with republican speakers who will expound until next election day the beneficent results of a protective tariff."

If the people do not wish to be taxed to death to pay the fraudulent bonds they had better be up and doing; a great effort will be made to carry this State, and every Democrat should be at work and endeavor to counteract the bad influence that will be exerted by the republicans. The election of Dockery will be worse to the farmer than his present burden, the mortgage, for it will cause higher taxes.

The best characters have a mixture of infirmities, and the worse have some redeeming virtues.

Lard Exported By the Ton.

[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

More than $40,000,000 of American refined lard is exported every year. Lard ranks sixth in value out of $800,000,000 of American exports. It is exceeded only by cotton, breadstuffs, petroleum, tobacco and bacon. The American lard, especially that part of it that is made in New York city, has been the recipent of medals and prizes for its excellence, earned principally for uniformity of color and body, sweetness and superiority of preparation for exportation. It is said that two-thirds of the entire shipment—nearly two million tierces—are made in this city and exported to foreign lands. The foreign demand gradually increases year by year and the home consumption constantly grows. The The several refineries in this city are erected on a very extensive scale and employ more than a thousand hands. These works are completely provided with the modern machinery of which many of the refiners are the inventors and owners. The crude material, which daily arrives, undergoes a most rigid inspection, and any portion of it that fails to come up to the required standard of taste, color and consistency is condemned and quickly removed.

HOW IS IT REFINED.

The approved stock is then turned into enormous iron kettles, some of which have a capacity of 100,000 pounds. The kettles being filled, sufficient heat is applied until the mass is thoroughly cooked, after which it is transferred to coolers. At this stage of the process, certain methods peculiar to the refiners in this city, and which are carefully guarded as a trade secret are applied. They render the lard white, pure and uniform in texture and quality. The next process is to have it run through the pipes into large tanks placed in the cellar immediately underneath the coolers. From there it is drawn off into receptacles varying in capacity from one pound tin cans up to 320 pounds. All the packages, when filled, are carefully cleansed of all outside drip occasioned by the filling process. They are then put on the scale and the correct weight ascertained, after which they are branded and the smaller sizes ranging from one pound to five pounds, are packed in wooden cases ready for shipment.

It is asserted that there is not a country in the world to which the refined lard manufactured in New York does not go. Certainly there is not a commercial city in continental Europe in which its price is not specially quoted on the exchange daily, and the manufacturers assert, with a large degree of pride and satisfaction, that there is not an instance known of a shipment having been defective in quality or short in weight or below the standard. The dealers report the outlook for the coming season as very satisfactory.

The Joint Discussion.

There will be a joint discussion of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowle and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic an Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places:

Monroe, Monday, Aug. 27.
Wadesboro, Tuesday, Aug. 28.
Albermarle, Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Troy, Thursday, Aug. 30.
Asheboro, Friday, Aug. 31.
Siler, Chatham county, Saturday, Sept. 1.
Graham, Monday, Sept. 3.
Hillsboro, Tuesday, Sept. 4.
Roxboro, Wednesday, Sept. 5.
Yanceville, Thursday, Sept. 6.
Reidsville, Friday, Sept. 7.
Walnut Cove, Stokes Co. Monday, Sept. 10.
Mt. Airy, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Elkin, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Yadkinsville, Thursday, Sept. 13.
Winston, Friday, Sept. 14.
Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Mocksville, Monday, Sept. 17.
Hickory, Tuesday Sept. 18.
Lenoir, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Morganton, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Marion, Friday, Sept. 21.
Meoresville, Irdell Co., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The local committees will please advertise these appointments by handbills and otherwise.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

The Geese and the Gourds.

(Atlanta Journal.)

"When I was in Alabama, between Porter's Gap and Millerville," said a gentleman living in Atlanta, "I came to a country place where a man was driving ten or twelve geese from a branch toward a cotton patch. 'For Heaven sake,' said I, 'what is it you have on the necks of those geese?' 'Those are gourds full of water. I drive these geese into that cotton patch and keep them there all day weeding out the cotton. There is no water in the cotton patch, and I have to give them water in this way to keep them there.' 'But how do they get the water out of those gourds under their necks?' 'They drink out of each other's gourds. Each gourd has an opening in the side so that another goose and put his bill into the gourd and drink. If you will stay here long enough you will see it yourself.' I waited there half a day to see the performance, and finally I saw it. The geese did just what the man said they would. When a goose got thirsty he walked up to his neighbor and cooly drank out of the gourd on his neck."

"Oh, yes," remarked Ketchly, in a self-satisfied way, "Lulu and I will start out in married life under very favorable circumstances. Her mother gives us a neat little home, her father furnishes it, and her Uncle DeLong has stocked one of the neatest stables in the city. Besides, Lulu has a snug income in her own name." "What part do you furnish?" "Well—principally the name—principally the name."—*Tid Bits.*

In a severe sprain of the ankle immerse the joint as soon as possible in a pail of hot water, and keep it there for fifteen or twenty minutes. After removing it keep it bandaged with hot cloths wrung out of water, or rum and water.

Cracks in stoves and stove-pipes are readily closed by a paste made of ashes and salt with water. Iron turnings or filings, sal ammoniac and water make a harder and more durable cement.

What is Democracy?

In his eloquent speech opening the late Democratic national convention Mr. Patrick Collins defined the difference between the two parties of the country so distinctly and laid down so clearly and succintly the fundamental principles and creed of the Democratic party, that we copy them.

THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

"Every Democrat knows the difference. The Democratic creed was not penned by Jefferson for a section or a class of the people, but for all time. These principles conserved and expanded the republic in all its better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end; so the Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in:

"1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

"2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations entangling alliances with none.

"3. Support of the State government in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

"4. The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety abroad.

"5. A jealous care of the right of election by the people, and mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided.

"6. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

"7. A well-disciplined militia our best reliance in peace and for the first moments in war.

"8. The supremacy of the civil order above the military authority.

"9. Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"10. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.

"11. Encouragement of agriculture of commerce as its handmaid.

"12. The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

"13. Freedom of religion.

"14. Freedom of the press.

"15. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

"16. Trial by juries partially selected.

"Add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto, to sin against which in the future will be political suicide.

"True to these principles the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people."—*Ex.*

Clean Faces and Kissing.

(Bab in New York Star.)

A clean face may be vulgar, it may be within the reach of every woman in the world; but nevertheless, the clean face is to be commended. Who would ever want to kiss a made-up lady, and risk being poisoned by the cosmetics in use?

In the old days, when powder and rouge were indispensable, a gallant gentleman kissed the hand of his fair lady. And her hand was immaculate, that this kiss might mean much to him. Nowadays men don't stoop down to kiss your hand; it would get their trousers out of shape. So a clean face becomes a necessity to a woman who has any liking for that expression of affection which is generally approved of and seldom well done.

The only kiss worth having is that of a nice baby, and if the baby doesn't give, if, it only submits to it, and keeps its sweet, dainty, perfumy little mouth, shaped like an o, as it waits for you to discover just how delightful it is. Men's kisses are like Scotch whisky—they're apt to be smoky. Children's kisses are inclined to cover one's entire face; but a baby simply exists and lets you take a mouthful of the breath of Araby. Men have an idea that their kisses are appreciated—they are most immensely mistaken. The average man gives a kiss just as he throws a baseball—with too much force. It ought to be as delicate as a rose-leaf. Almost a memory in a second. It need not suggest a postage stamp, nor a porous plaster. Dolly, I think I could write a book on kissing; but mankind is so determined that I don't think he'd take any advice on the subject, and yet, as it is the women who receive the kisses, they certainly ought to know more about them than the great, big, stupid creatures who give them.

He Had Him.

(Wilson Mirror.

Yesterday, little Johnny came running up to the origin of his existence, and said, Papa "didn't you tell me it was wrong, and that I ought to be ashamed of myself for biting little sisy in the mouth."

Yes, son, it was very naughty in you, and you ought to hide yourself in shame. If company had not been present at the time I would have whipped you for biting your sister in the mouth. Now you ought to be ashamed of it.

Well, replied little Johnny, "you ought to talk to Mr. Smith, for I saw him bite sister Sue in the mouth last night when he told her good bye at the front door, and he bit her a real long time too, and it made her so mad she caught him around the neck with her arms, and tried to choke the very life out of him. And papa he didn't holler a bit, and stood there and took it without saying a word, and sister Sue got madder and madder and would squeeze and——"

Now Johnny you are talking entirely too much, and you had better run out to your play. And then he began to dream, and in that dreaming his thoughts went sailing back, in memory's blessed barque, o'er the hallowed ocean of the past, and nestled once more in that Heavenly sheltered glen, where his own heart won another in the same sweet links of endearment.

Down on the seashore a single wave from a pretty woman's handkerchief will attract more attention than all the waves of old ocean put together.

A Child Without a Name.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

"It happened this way," continued Plunkett. There never was but one locomotive made in Georgia up to the time that one was made in Atlanta during the war. They needed engines mighty bad then, and they went to work in the shops at Atlanta and turned out as good er looking little locomotive as I ever seed, and they named it "Sunshine," and the railroad men took on over it er heap and every engineer wanted it for his.

"Things was hustling outen Atlanta, for old Sherman was doing some of his swinging erround, and it was feared he'd get the control of the Macon and Western then, and this little engine was erbout to be shut off, so the engineer he fired up and folks piled onto it and out she started for Macon. She was er sailing er long as fast as ever an engin run them days, when, before you could wink your eye, she busted. That was the last of "Sunshine," and it was the last of er heap of folks, but it was war times and fifteen or twenty folks killed wasn't worth talking erbout, but in the wreck among the dead and wounded was found a little baby that nobody has ever claimed, and the little thing was not scratched by the wreck, but just set there in er little place and crowed, 'Mam, mam, mam,' and we knowed by that it was the child of some refugeeing woman. They took good care of the little thing, and it lived eight months after that, and the strange thing is that it never heard an engine nor seed er car but what it would say them same words over: 'Mam, mam, mam.' But it's over yonder, with 'Child Without a Name' on its tombstone, and that ends it in this world, but it teaches the lesson that war's er bad, bad thing."

Don't Forget It.

[Spirit of the Age.]

The Republican party of which Col. Dockery, is the candidate for Governor, pledged itself, in 1882, (and has never renounced its determination) to repeal "existing prohibitory laws and to vote against the enactment of any similar ones in the future."

If the Dockery party is elected, good-by to all prohibitory laws in North Carolina!

The only question for a prohibitionist to settle in his mind is—"which ticket stands the best chance of beating the Dockery ticket?"

The Democratic party gave us what prohibition we have in the State, and of course it will not repeal our prohibition laws. But the Republican-Anti-Prohibition party is pledged to *repeal the last one of them* and to vote against the enactment of any more in the future.

That being the case, as a friend to the homes, churches and schools in North Carolina, we shall vote the Democratic ticket—and we shall do it to save our prohibition laws.

We are on the same platform and fighting on the same line as when, in 1881, we met Henry Keith and Col. Argo at Hayes' store, and had to defend the preachers against the rude assaults that were made upon them there and elsewhere.

The Democratic party as a party, has never arrayed itself against prohibition in North Carolina. The Republican party has—and don't you forget it.

Moral Influence of Public Opinion.

(Danville Register.

All people condemn the gossip and the backbiter and well they may. It is little and mean to gossip about your neighbor, if by that term is meant slander and unjust criticism. But it is not wrong to speak of a mean thing a man has done. Indeed, the people ought to talk about such things, and condemn them, too, else what becomes of the great moral influence of public opinion. All men are afraid of public opinion and it is a great power for good.

People would be surprised to know how often a newspaper is asked to suppress reports of the misdoings of men. Men are afraid for the world to know and therefore they don't want the paper to tell. But the paper must tell and the people ought to talk about the meanness of mean men.

The trouble is that there is too much of the hush-up policy in this age. People are frequently too prone to condone crime and to pardon criminals. It is all right to encourage a bad man to reform and to help him in his efforts to reform, but don't smoothe over his crime and make him think he has done no wrong, when he has done so, and thus encourage him to repeat the crime.

A Strange Story.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 9.—To-day as Jos. Richards, a boy of 14 years, was driving a mule in the Murray shaft in this city a train of five loaded cars ran away and came down the plane. The cars struck the boy with terrible force and drove him against the mule. So tremendous was the blow that the boy's head was driven into the mule's abdomen. His shoulder was broken and he was otherwise injured. When the horrified miners discovered the boy's terrible condition they endeavored to extricate him, and found the united strength of two men necessary. The boy's head penetrated the stomach of the mule.

The boy was taken home for dead but revived somewhat, though his skull is fractured and he will probably die. The mule died almost immediately after the accident.

Wild Horses of Nevada.

Nevada horse-raisers and ranchmen on the Pioche and White Pine ranges are complaining of the wild horses in that region. In the shellback mountains are bands of from 150 to 200 of these horses, each under the leadership of powerful stallions, and they make regular raids on the ranches and run off the horses of the ranchmen. A horse once gone is gone forever, the Nevada men say, for the wild horses are cunning and wary, and will not let a man get within rifle shot of them. Last spring fifteen experienced horsemen and hunters started out with the object of killing as many of the "boss stallions" as possible. In a ten-days hunt they managed to kill just one horse. The wild horse of Nevada is said to be about the ugliest beast alive.

To preserve the elasticity of India rubber, wash it five or six times a year with slightly alkaline water.

Caverns of Burning Gas.

A Cincinnati special says: Dr. Ernest Weissenbaner, professor of geology in Heidelberg University, Germany, is here for a rest after a visit of scientific inspection to the natural-gas wells at Findley, Ohio. He says he found the vastness of the gas-well cavity under Findlay greatly under-estimated, and that underneath the town at great depths lay a mighty cavern filled with highly inflammable gas under tremendous pressure. He connected some very delicate telephones with steel rods sunk into the earth through the shaft of the well to a distance below it. He heard the boiling of the rocks plainly, accompanied by cracking sounds. A delicate heat instrument was then connected, and after careful calculations he found that at a distance of only one mile beneath the great gas cavity a fire was raging at a temperature of nearly 3,500°.

So astonished was he at this discovery that he was not disposed to believe that it could be so. Again and again he observed, always with the same results. Not satisfied with making the observations at one point, he took several within a radius of three miles, and his first observations were completely confirmed. He says that about 1,200 feet below the city of Findlay lies an immense cavern beside which the Mammoth Cave shrinks into smallness. It is several miles long and in some places more than half a mile deep. This is crowded full of gas which is under a pressure almost inconceivable. Then comes several strata of rock, perhaps a mile in thickness and this great internal fire.

He says he discovered something of the nature of the strata that lies between the gas cavity and the fires. It is at first solid rock, impervious and firm, beneath this lies a great mass of soft and crumbling stone, badly formed and full of fissures; then another layer of considerable thickness equal to the first layer in hardness and solidity. The last of these layers, which lies directly over the fires, is melting away. About ten miles from Findlay on either side it is of great thickness, but as the town is neared it thins. The furnace beneath is disintegrating it and ever lessening the barrier between itself and the well. From the tremendous cracking which is to be heard by means of the sound instrument it is almost certain that the disintegration is going on with great rapidity, and the Professor seems to think an early catastrophe not only possible but probable.

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.

The three principal table beverages of civilized people, after water, are coffee, tea and chocolate. Their characteristics and their effect on the human system are described as follows: Chocolate, from its large proportion of albumen, is the most nutritive beverage, but at the same time, from its quantity of fat, the most difficult to digest. Its aromatic substances, however, strengthens the digestion. A cup of chocolate is an excellent restorative and invigorating refreshment even for weak persons, providing their digestive organs are not too delicate. Cardinal Richelieu attributed to chocolate his health and hilarity during his later years. Tea and coffee do not afford this advantage. Albumen in tea leaves and legumin in coffee berries are represented in very scanty proportions. The praise of tea and coffee as nutritive substances is, therefore, hardly warranted. Tea and coffee, though of themselves not difficult of digestion, tend to disturb the digestion of alluminous substances by precipitating them from their dissolved state. Milk, therefore, if mixed with tea or coffee, is more difficult of digestion than if taken alone, and coffee alone, without cream, promotes digestion after dinner by increasing the secretion of the dissolving juices. The volatile oil of coffee and empyreumatic and aromatic matters of chocolate the circulation, which, on the other hand, is calmed by tea. Tea and coffee both excite the activity of the brain and nerves. Tea, it is said, increases the power of digesting the impressions we have received, creates a thorough meditation, and in spite of the movements of thoughts, permits the attention to be fixed upon a certain subject. On the other hand, if tea is taken in excess, it causes an increased irritability of the nerves, characterized by sleeplessness, with a general feeling of restlessness and trembling of the limbs. Coffee, also, if taken in excess, produces sleeplessness and many baneful effects very similar to those arising from tea-drinking. Coffee, however, produces greater excitement, and a sensation of restlessness and heat ensues. For throwing off this condition fresh air is the best antidote.

The Human Breath a Poison.

[The Medical Press.]

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Prof. Brown-Sequard referred to some experiments he had conducted with a view to determine what, if any, were the toxic effects of the human breath. In condensing the watery vapor coming from the human lungs, he obtained a poisonous liquid capable of producing immediate death. This poison is an alkaloid (organic), and not a microbe or series of microbes, as might have been imagined. He injected this liquid under the skin of a rabbit, and the effect was speedily mortal. The animal died without convulsion; the heart and large vessels were engorged with reddish blood; contrary to what is observed after ordinary death, when the quantity of blood is moderate and of a dark color. In conclusion, this eminent physiologist said that it was fully proved that respired air contained a volatile toxic principle far more dangerous than the carbonic acid, which was also one of its constituents, and that the human breath, as well as that of animals, contained a highly poisonous agent.

Dr. J. B. Burns assures us that tobacco is a sure preventive of hog cholera. He has not lost a hog since he began its use with his hogs five years ago. He takes common leaf tobacco, crumbles it up, and gives about half a tea-cup full to each hog. He gives several doses of this at intervals of about a week during the spring. None of his killing hogs have shown any signs of worms or boils on the entrails. His neighbors' hogs have been swept off with cholera while his have remained perfectly healthy. The remedy is cheap and easily tried, and the Doctor is perfectly confident that he has at last found a specific.—*Ex.*

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 23, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 4th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

For Electors—State at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

District Electors:
1st Dist.—GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.
2nd Dist.—JOHN E. WOODWARD, of Wilson.
3rd Dist.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4th Dist.—EDWARD W. POU, Jr., of Johnston.
5th Dist.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6th Dist.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7th Dist.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8th Dist.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9th Dist.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

For Lieutenant Governor:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.

For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of New Hanover.

For Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

For Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

For Attorney-General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

For Supreme Court Bench:
Associate Justice, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thos. S. Ashe,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

To serve if Constitutional Amendment is adopted,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

For Congress—3rd District:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
of Pender.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

The town of Fayetteville has been the scene of tumultous and wild disorder for the past few days, which came very near ending in bloodshed and a war of races.

Two negroes had been committed to jail for an assault with a deadly weapon upon a white woman. The difficulty occurred in Rockfish township; a trial was had, the accused failing to give bond, they were committed and sent to jail in Fayetteville last Sunday.

Monday night following, the jail and surrounding premises were occupied by a mob of negroes armed with guns and pistols, led by a colored man, Tom Broadfoot, who himself was armed, and who had sent word to the negroes to meet him there with arms. The cause of all this, or rather the pretext, for there was no cause, was said to have been a wild rumor that the negroes were to be taken out of jail and lynched! No such threat had been made and no officer of the county or town had any such apprehension. The jailer and family were aroused about two o'clock in the night and sent to the chief of the night police for assistance. Numbers of our white people were aroused and sent over to the jail where, with magistrate D. Jones, who seeing that trouble and bloodshed was imminent, dispersed the turbulent negroes after disarming them.

Tuesday night the same scenes were re-enacted, but Sheriff Fisher, who had prepared for "any emergency," had the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry armed and equipped, ready and within easy reach, whose presence only was necessary to show to the riotous negroes that they meant business, and that business was to preserve peace and order, and maintain the supremacy of the civil law.

Only a few weeks ago a terrible riot among the negroes occurred on these streets; the officers were assaulted, and a yelling, hooting crowd of infuriated and unreasonable blacks threatened to rescue two prisoners from the custody of the City Marshal, whose coolness, courage and discretion then prevented a bloody riot. This same City Marshal on last Tuesday night had two guns presented at him by negroes. Much praise is due to the cool-headed judgment and courageous conduct of Sheriff Henry C. Fisher and City Marshal Flowers, and the other officers who by the well executed plans, prevented the shedding of blood, which seemed imminent, during the week and before.

The Independent Company, its officers and men also deserve the thanks of the people of the county and State, as the protectors of our people, the defence of law and the conservators of peace.

Now we are led to ask—whither are we drifting?

White men of Cumberland County and of North Carolina, what is in store for us, with the condition of things as here indicated, to be followed by the dire consequences of negro supremacy!

Farmers' alliances, knights of labor, prohibition, all sink into utter insignificance, when we are here confronted with the fact that the negroes intend to enforce the color line and precipitate the race issue. The negroes stand up in solid column and threaten the overthrow of all law and order, and become a law of their own making, subservient only to their own unreasonable and untamed will.

We do not propose to threaten ony one, and while we deprecate all manner of riot and disorder, yet we warn the negroes and their leaders, that the law must and shall be enforced, if the whole power of the County and State is necessary to be used in its enforcement.

We are informed that certain leaders among the colored race here used violent, intemperate and incendiary language of late towards the whites as a race. The recent work is but the natural outcome of such language. We warn them to desist, before the evil consequences of such language is visited upon their own heads. "Curses will come home" to them who utter them, and if any blood is unfortunately spilt, these incendiary leaders will be held responsible, and the whites will see to it, that the law is upheld, be the consequences what they may.

The offenders have been tried; their purpose being here shown to be to precipitate a collision between the races. They have failed, and will have to answer at the next Superior Court. Shall it stop now? We shall see!

INDIFFERENCE.

In all political campaigns there are those who are undecided, who take no interest in elections. They say, "we don't take much interest this year, and shall not vote. The majority of these men, do so, more because they dislike the noise, confusion and bad blood that is caused by the change of officers than anything else, and they wish to stand aloof for quiet sake. Now, if it were not for just such men, who are careless and unmindful of their duty, there would not be half the trouble that there is; they, by their actions make it necessary that the campaign be made vigorous. It is to stir them up, to make them aware of the dangers that threaten us that public speakers and public demonstrations are made, to explain the issues and to show them the necessity of doing their duty. The more lukewarm the voters, the harder the work, and if these men would consider that it is for the undecided, "don't care," that the efforts are made, they would enter the field with more spirit. Man is a strange combination, and there all sorts of characters, and to meet the wants of these a canvass is always necessary. Many, far too many, have individual likes and dislikes, and for this leave party or fail to vote for the candidates. They fail to recognize that in voting for the nominee of the party that they are voting, not for the individual so much, as for the maintenance of the principles of the party, that they thereby jeopardize their own and their country's interest, helping to aid in putting back the progress made. Every man, if he is a good citizen, should feel that it is a duty that he owes to himself and to his fellow man to take part in the election. It is true no party is perfect, but it is to the interest of every Southern man to vote the Democratic ticket. The fearful results that would follow the election of Dockery ought to be taken into daily consideration. No white man surely desires negro supremacy, if he does, he does not take into consideration the evils that will be entailed by the election of Dockery. Dockery is and has been the moving spirit in the party. He has stood by it in all their acts—acts which came near ruining the good old State—and if he be elected Governor and the republican party again get control, there is no telling the evils that will be entailed and the dreadful results that will follow. Let no man therefore be indifferent, when by doing so, he may do great and incalculable harm to his State. Think of what the Democratic party has done, and although it may not have done all to suit you, it has nevertheless accomplished wonders, as our present progressive condition amply testifies. Remember, it is wise to "Hold fast to that which is good."

OUR FARMERS.

Last week was a notable one for the farmers of North Carolina. At Raleigh an immense assembly met to hold the grand Inter-State Farmer's Convention, and at the same time the Fruit Growers exhibited the products of their farms, giving pleasure and recreation, and at the same time making an excellent exhibit of the capabilities of the State in the art of fruit culture. And then again at Mt. Holly there was an encampment, at which, while exhibits were made, the farmers had the pleasure of listening to some instructive speeches. These meetings of the farmers is productive of much good; they tend to improve the mode and manner of agriculture, to show what is being, and can be done, and it stirs them up to greater energies. But the most important of all these meetings was the Inter-State Farmer's Convention. The farmers are the bone and sinew of the land, they are as it were the very foundation stone on which we live. It is the most important of all classes, and the associations for their benefit should meet with approval from all. If they are benefitted, then are we all. We are not advised at this meeting of their proceedings, but they have good men at their helm. Among them are none better than Mr. S. B. Alexander, and Col. L. L. Polk, who, are no enthusiast, but a calm, deliberate thinkers, and who considers well their thoughts. With men of this kind we look for great good, and if there be anything that they can devise to remedy the evils under which they are working, then we, as are all, are interested, for it is especially from these in more senses than one that we receive our support, and as a matter of self-interest we wish them God speed in all reforms that will tend to their advancement.

General Schofield being the ranking officer of the army has been placed by order of the President in command. He also retains his command of the Division of the Atlantic.

Asheville.

[For the Observer.]

Now that we have safely reached Asheville the way is open at every point of the compass for an excursion out among the mountains, for we are "over the Ridge," which walls us in upon our east and south, while "the Great Smoky" a parallel range, seems to bar our progress to the north and west. Many spurs reaching out from either range stretch across to the other, making a wild and broken region of high mountains on whose tops are condensed "the waters that be above the firmament," forming brooks and rivulets whose heads are the cold springs high up in the hills and whose feet wander along verdant valleys rich in grass and clover and the cereals.

I think it must have been a sad revelation to one of those Haywood county farmers when he went to the Alliance meeting the other day in Raleigh and heard from the thoughtful and well considered words of Capt. Alexander, in what a miserable condition were the farmers of North Carolina; how glad he must have been to get back out on Pigeon or Jonathan's Creek to his modern farm house on some pretty eminence overlooking a valley whose exuberant breast was dotted with the many stacks of the earlier harvest, where he could hear the green corn fields crack as they laugh and sing in prospect of a latter gathering; his young cattle are out in the mountains spending the summer, his fine South-downs bleat in the meadows and his blooded cows pant with their weight of milk under the shade of the willows by the river side. His tobacco crop is on his surplus land, and he never saw a chattle mortgage or heard of a crop lien. At about eight o'clock in the morning we may take the train on the Murphy Branch of the Western N. C., railroad, cross the French Broad and strike into the hills; lovely villas, set in groves and surrounded by gardens, still delight the eye. The turbid waters of Hominy seem out of place. By the way, these mountain railroads generally follow the valleys of the streams, and so while not as straight as the track of the Atlantic Coast Line, are as picturesque as the scenery itself, winding through the meadow lands, creeping under the cliffs, hanging on the sides of the precipices, crawling over great trestles and anon boldly piercing through some haughty mountain which stands in their way, and emerging on the other side into the sunshine of the valley again, and away on their course regardless of obstruction or expense.

About three miles from Asheville are the White Sulphur Springs with an elegant hotel, which is a favorite place of resort, especially pleasant for moonlight drives and pic-nics from town. Turnpike is a nice old fashioned house with wide piazza and ample room, just on the side of the track, with its own mineral spring. This house seems always filled with pleasant company; along here somewhere is a vine-clad hill where an eastern man has digged him a vat and planted a vineyard. Whether its product has anything to do with the rosy cheeks of the good people we see around, we cannot tell, but the ozone of this atmosphere is itself full of health, and the morning air fresh from the hills is as invigorating as a glass of the widow Clicquot's best champaigne.

If you ever stop at the Turnpike don't fail to take a drive or a horse-back ride over to the forks of Pigeon, some five miles away, or you may go, if you prefer from the next station, which is Pigeon. Go to Blalock's Mill, and out upon a little hill in its rear and look down upon the confluence of the forks of this river. There is a mill and a lovely waterfall, the noisy current babbling over its rocky bed, the two streams winding through the meadows and merging into a sparkling river clear as crystal, whose broader and gentler sweep is the picture of peace as it gladdens the green pastures along its way to break through old Smoky and find the French Broad down near Morristown. To the lover of pastoral scenery, this is one of the most beautiful views on which his eyes will ever rest; long stretches of valley farms, white spires of country churches, comfortable farm houses, cattle browsing on the hillsides, all set in the rich framing of the dark old Balsams.

But at this rate we will never reach and pass the thriving new village of Clyar, nor the town of Waynesville, whose large red brick court house stands five hundred feet higher than Asheville. We must go as far as the Waynesville White Sulphur Springs, and spend a day and night in a fine hotel with spacious corridors looking out upon a wide park through which meanders Richland Creek; here we will find a company of health and pleasure seekers from the South and West, and the trouble will be to tear ourselves away. Or if more congenial to our taste we may stop in Waynesville at either of its good hotels and make the acquaintance of its hospitable people, and from the cupola of its fine court house get a magnificent view of the surrounding country. This railroad on which we have come thus far has crossed the valleys of Haywood. Another road now in process of construction, the C. K. & W., enters this county coming from Knoxville through a gorge in the mountains made by the breaking through of Pigeon River, and takes up the valley of Jonathan's Creek and the Pigeon nearly the entire length of Haywood county, passing out by Brevard in Transylvania, Cæsar's Head to Greenville, S. C., making a way of travel and of commerce directly through the county. If Haywood does not soon become as noted for its dairy products, its fat beef and mutton, and its fine apples as any county in the world, it will be the fault of the people and not of the soil and climate and means of transportation.

I wish I had time to tell you of the great trade in timber and lumber which has of late opened up in this section. Prospectors have been through here already and bought at low prices the walnut trees as they stood in the forest, and they have been carried off and sold for fancy prices at Knoxville, and in the West. They are bringing down to the saw mills what is left of the walnuts, and great logs of poplar and maple and the hard woods. I saw a little saw mill near Waynesville where, with peculiar machinery, a man is manufacturing of locust insulators for telegraph wires, and I believe he is doing a thriving business.

A few miles further by the railroad is the top of the Balsam, where there is a hotel of plain slabs, but the rooms are neatly furnished and exquisitely clean, and the fare is perfection. In the season, if you will wire Mr. Bright, he will set you down to a dish of mountain trout, corn bread, fresh butter and buttermilk, garnished with strawberries fresh from their natural beds, which will astonish your poor worn out digestive organs, satisfy your appetite and make you a better man all the rest of your life.

Stay here all night. You can have the afternoon to climb up higher, for though this crossing is near four thousand feet above the level of the sea, the mountains around are some of them two thousand feet higher than where you are.

You will draw up by the side of a blazing fire to-night, and when you go to bed draw the drapery of a good thick blanket around you, "and lie down to pleasant dreams."

If you have brought your book of flies with you, you may rise up early in the morning and catch a bait of delicious trout for your breakfast.

PROTECTION'S "BENEFITS" EXPLAINED.

Points for Workingmen.

[N. Y. Herald.]

Mr. Blaine says the present generation must be taught the benefits of high protection.

An excellent idea. The *Herald* seconds the motion.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for $23 the amount of protection he pays for is $9. The clothes without protection would cost $14.

If he buys a $1 hat he gets 40 cents worth of hat and 60 cents worth of protection.

If a young couple just beginning housekeeping buy a yard of Brussels carpet for $1 they receive 45 cents in carpet and 55 cents in protection—or say for a whole room, $12 worth of carpet and $18 worth of protection. With free wool $18 would be saved.

If the young woman pays $9 for a shawl she gets $6 worth of shawl only; the other $3 she presents to the manufacturer to "protect" him.

If she buys a dress for $18 she gets $12 worth of dress and $6 worth of protection.

If, however she wants a pair of shoes, which formerly cost $4 50 to $5.50, she has only to pay $2.50 to 3.50, according to quality, because some of the "protection" has been taken off of hides, from which the leather in the shoe is made.

If she pays 50 cents for an iron pot or pan she gets 30 cents in goods and 20 cents worth of protection.

If she buys a clock for $3 she receives $2 worth of clock and $1 worth of protection.

If she wants a sewing machine and pays say $20 for it, she gets $11 worth of sewing machine and $9 worth of protection.

If she pays $16 for a watch, $12 represents the timepiece: the other $4 go to "protect" somebody.

If she buys a lamp for $1 there is 55 cents in lamp and 45 cents to "keep the pot boiling" for some "protected" individual.

If she had to buy a range or stove for $25 she gets $17 in goods and $8 worth of protection.

If she buys a dozen glass tumblers for $1 she receives in glass 55 cents and 45 cents in tariff.

If a young farmer buys $100 worth of implements to start out in farming he gets $55 in machine and $45 in tariff pudding. With the Mills bill passed he could get a horse and harness, as well as his implements, for his $100.

If the farmer purchases a barrel of salt for $1 he gets 64 cents in salt and pays 36 cents in protection to companies in Syracuse, Warsaw and Saginaw.

Mr. Blaine and Field Marshall Matt Quay are at liberty to use these facts in their new political catechism for the present and coming generations.

Look where you will, follow the whole tariff list now in force, down article by article, and you will find the hand of the public robber reaching for your pocket to steal from every man, woman and child in the country. Since each must consume something so each must be robbed.

The essence of high protection, as a recent writer said, is the placing of obstacles in the way of trade. People are expected to build ships, to promote importations, invent machinery to increase and cheapen production; then the tariff steps in to prevent the one and defeat the other. The inventive genius of the nation is called upon for scientific appliances to annihilate time, distance and other natural obstacles to commerce, and forthwith every protection obstacle that can be devised is brought to bear to prevent the country receiving any benefit whatever from its skill and labor. Nobody can deny that since 1883 especially that this has been the policy of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Blaine's ignorant followers, who must be educated. And just now his G. O. P declares that the maintainance of such a policy will be the salvation of the country.

State Association of Democratic Clubs.

ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 3.

To the Democratic Clubs of North Carolina:

We take pleasure in announcing that the several Railroads in North Carolina will sell to delegates and others attending the Convention of Democratic Clubs at Morehead City, August 29th instant, Round Trip Tickets at about 1½ cents per mile, the very lowest rates ever given to any political gathering in this State. Tickets will be on sale at all stations in North Carolina on August 25th, 26th and 27th, good to return until and including September 3rd.

We especially direct your attention to the necessity of purchasing your tickets on or before the 27th instant, as no reduced rate tickets will be on sale after the 27th; but tickets purchased on either of the days named will be good, either going or returning until September 3rd.

The Atlantic Hotel has reduced rates of board for this occasion to $1.50 per day.

Members of Clubs attending with their delegates will be entitled to the same rates of railroad fare and hotel board as delegates.

Your Committee receives daily information from every section of the State that Clubs are being formed and appointing delegates to the Convention, and it appears that the Convention will be a grand success. They congratulate you that on August the 29th will be seen the grandest gathering of young Democrats ever assembled in North Carolina; and your Committee again guarantees that the work of the Convention shall redound to the success of the Democratic party, and to the honor and glory of the Young Democracy.

For the Committee
Ed. Chambers Smith, Chairman.
B. C. Beckwith, Secretary, &c.
Raleigh, N. C., August 18th, 1888.

Have the People Forgotten?

[Concord Times.]

Have the people of North Carolina forgotten that Geo. W. Stanton, the present radical nominee for Secretary of State, signed an address and published it inciting the negroes to arson and burglary.

Have they forgotten that in consequence of this address there was so much burning in the east, and that the insurance companies were afraid to insure property?

Have the people forgotten that this same Stanton was in the Legislature and helped to pass the "Shoffner Bill," which suspended the civil law and deprived the citizens of Caswell, Alamance, etc., of every vestige of liberty?

Yet this same Stanton is now on the ticket with Dockery. Dockery endorses him and his devilish record. Will the people endorse Dockery and Stanton.

John Bull Don't Like it.

[Birmingham England Post.]

English traders will learn with a good deal of amusement that in the Presidential election campaign in America the great cry which the Republicans are using against Mr. Cleveland is that he is deliberately betraying the interests of American trade for the benefit of English manufacturers. It is scarcely necessary to say that from an English point of view the mills tariff bill by no means bears that respect. On the whole its operation will probably be distinctly to our disadvantage. Only in a few trivial instances the bill reduces the tariff on articles imported from England. The main object of the measure is by lightening, and in some instances removing the duties on raw material, to lessen the cost of the production of American manufactures, and of course every step in that direction will make the United States a more dangerous competitor of England in all neutral markets.

DR. ADERHOLDT WITHDRAWS.

He Repudiates the Third Party.

The following appears in the last issue of the Raleigh *Chronicle*:

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, and after mature and prayerful reflection, I beg to withdraw my name as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Prohibition ticket. In the lengthening shadows of evening, nearing my "three score years and ten," the esteem of my friends is more than ever dear to me. This, I am sure I should lose in a measure by my candidacy, while I am now convinced that evil would result thereby, both to prohibition and to my friends and fellow-citizens in the State. I think my friends in North Carolina will testify that during my life I have never hesitated to follow where duty pointed the way. The nomination came under the guise of DUTY and I accepted. I now plainly see that this Third-party movement will not only imperil the white man's supremacy in the South, but it will damage the cause of prohibition almost incalculably. Since the war, when I voted at all, my ballot has always been cast in favor of Democracy; and as I am now, and always have been in full sympathy with that party on every question EXCEPT THAT OF LICENSE, if as is plainly seen, one of the old political parties must triumph in this contest, I shall not allow myself to be used as an instrumentality in putting my friends in North Carolina under the dominion of negro rule. Hence, I hereby decline the candidacy and withdraw from the Third party, and earnestly recommend my life-long friend and brother, Maj. S. M. Finger, who is a Christian gentleman, a prohibitionist and a scholar, to all my prohibition brethren in the State.

In the present situation, I earnestly advise the withdrawal of the prohibition ticket in North Carolina, and the support of Democracy in the present contest We cannot afford to impose negro supremacy upon our fellow citizens.

In an off year, (next year, if you please), I earnestly beg all good men of all parties to unite with me, outside of politics, in putting this infamy of all infamies, the liquor traffic, out of our State.

I am now an old man. Most of my life lies in the past; how it has been consecrated to humanity the people know. And in this fight against the arch enemy of earth and heaven, though my sword be powerless as Priam's it shall strike for God and the right.

Yours truly,
R. L. Abernethy.

Timely Suggestions of the Health Officer.

Mr. Editor:—In view of the probable approach of epidemic diseases at this season of the year, it is well that our citizens be on the alert as regards the santitation of their premises.

For the information of all, I am authorized to inform the public that disinfectants such as lime, copperas, acid, etc., can be had from the Marshall at prime cost, and where any one is unable to buy them, they will be furnished free of charge. The sole object in this is to augment the efforts at proper sanitation which are now being enforced by the Health Officer. Without the co-operation of each citizen; nothing effective can be accomplished, and accordingly all are requested to aid the special Deputy Health Officer in his work, for it is the determination of this department to enforce the sanitary regulations according to the requirements of the law.

The following are cheap and effective disinfectants:

For accumulation of refuse matter—Dry earth, powdered charcoal, lime, ground land plaster, etc.

For cellars and damp walls—Whitewash thoroughly applied.

For privies and drains—Ground land plaster, dry earth, or a solution of copper as [3 lbs. in a bucket of water], or chloride of lime [1 lb. to four gallons of water.]

The disinfectant should be used until every foul odor disappears.

James A. Hodges, M. D.
Superintendent of Health.

Blaine Issues a New Command.

(N. Y. Herald.)

McGregor Blaine shows his wonted energy. He moves with Napolonic alertness. He goes to pregnant issues like a man who knows that only where he sits at the head of the table. Here is his last command:—

"I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere.

This important announcement simplifies an embarrassing question. The country knows that there exist combinations of capitalists to control the markets, stifle competition, destroy trade, advance the price of the necessaries of life. So fragrant are these combinations, so insolent and rapacious, that the State of New York through the Attorney General, has directed their prosecution. Proceedings have been taken in his name by General Roger A. Pryor, and the law has been invoked to suppress them as in violation of law.

It is the gravest of all questions. It involves the right of the citizen to food, light, heat and clothing.

McGregor Blaine will have no such issue. If trusts can be formed in violation of law to govern the price of petroleum, wheat, coal, sugar, wool, and if the trusts are strong enough, as they have proved, to defy the law, it is a "private matter." President Cleveland has "no right to interfere."

Well, this is a command! McGregor Blaine has spoken, and with his accustomed emphasis. Democratic New York moves against the trusts as oppressive and illegal. McGregor Blaine in the name of his party cries "Hands off". There is no misunderstanding that issue.

The yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., has not subsided, and the supply of provisions is becoming very scarce.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SPRING

Almost everybody wants a "Spring Tonic." Here is a simple testimonial, which shows how B. B. B. is regarded. It will knock your malaria out and restore your appetite:

SPLENDID FOR A SPRING TONIC.

Arlington, Ga., June 30, 1887.
I suffered with malarial blood poison more or less, all the time, and the only medicine that done me any good is B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and as good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION.

Cadiz, Ky., July 6th, 1887.
Please send me one box Blood Balm Catarrh Snuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the snuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any medicine I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for snuff write me.
Yours, W. N. Brandon.

IT REMOVED THE PIMPLES.

Round Mountain, Tex., March 29, 1887.
A lady friend of mine has for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck, for which she used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion; but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a worse condition.
I recommended an internal preparation—known as Botanic Blood Balm—which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and her general health much improved. She expresses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are thus affected.
Mrs. S. M. Wilson.

A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.
Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta Ga.
For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
april 5 1y

BLACK CRAPES.

Courtould's is the best imported goods.

We keep a full line in 4-4 and 6-4 for best Mourning Bonnets, Veils, &c., which we make a *specialty*.
G. G. RIBBONS black and colored, with wide satin edge is the latest.

SATIN, SILK VELVETS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
M. E. DYE.

School Books.

AT McNEILL & CO.'S BOOK STORE,
All School Books on State List are Sold at Contract Prices.
All others at prices in same proportion. A complete stock always on hand.
Liberal Discount to the Trade. Special Terms to Teachers.
School children will find the largest and best line of Tablets for school use at
McNeill & Co.'s Book Store,
Hay Street, - - Fayetteville, N. C.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CASH STORE.

The time is approaching when
FALL GOODS
commence to sell, and to those who believe in supplying their wants as the season makes it necessary, I want to suggest that if you are a
Cash Buyer,
and want all of the benefits to be derived from
Buying Goods for Cash,
you should not fail to see and know what we have in the line of
BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
&c. &c.
I sell goods without the cost of
Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,
and make it an object for people who can buy in that way, to buy of me, not an object on some few items, but every single item that goes to make up my immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS,
CAPS, DRY GOODS AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
I have added one-half to my store capacity, and a good deal more to the amount of my business, and having just returned from the northern markets am better prepared than ever to supply the wants of my customers.

K. LEWALD.
Aug. 28, 1888. tf

FRESH TURNIP SEED.
Best Results from Fresh Seeds.
New Crop of 1888.
We do not mix any of last year's Turnip Seed with this year's new crop seed and sell them for new. Every single seed sold by us is perfectly fresh and direct from the growers.
At
PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S,
Druggists and Grocers.
July 19 tf

NOTICE!---ICE!
We most respectfully ask that all orders for ICE be accompanied with the cash, as the Ice Company cannot afford to keep Ice accounts. On and after August 1, 1888, no Ice will be sold without the Cash or Tickets. Tickets can be had in any quantity wanted, at the Ice Factory.
FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
Aug. 2, 1888. tf

"H.H.H."

SHINGLES.

The successful numbers on the shingle contract are:

No. 113 which draws	$1.00
No. 273 drawing	3.00
No. 499 "	5.00

Parties holding these numbers will please bring them in and get the money for them.

Huske's Hardware House
is receiving and buying goods daily—preparing for the fall trade.
We propose to carry a first-class line of
HARDWARE.
Will make a specialty of
BUILDING MATERIALS.
—WILL CARRY—
Rubber Belting, Leather Belting and other milling supplies.
We have on hand a few
Ice Cream Freezers
that we will sell at extremely low prices, although the hot weather is still here.
To the ladies in need of
SCISSORS
we have made a purchase of a lot of Scissors on cards (samples) and are selling them at about half the usual prices. A few dozen pairs only left.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
B. R. HUSKE & CO.

A. V. MAULTSBY,
50 PERSON STREET,
Has always on hand a full supply of
Fresh Family Groceries.
CALL AND SEE HIM.
Aug. 2, 1888. tf

FOR RENT.
The STORE on Market Square, next door to Sedberry's Drug Store, formerly occupied by E. T. McKethan. Possession given immediately. Apply to
A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.,
Administrator.
Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Cotton Gins and Presses.
Parties wishing to supply themselves with the best make of
Cotton Gins and Presses,
can be supplied by writing to
JAMES S. EVANS,
aug 9 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALES, MEN for Agricultural and Machinery Specialties to sell to the trade. State age, references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address, Massey & Co., Montezuma, Ga.
Aug. 9, 1888. 6m

ST. GEORGE'S HALL
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
ST. GEORGES, Baltimore Co., Md., Prof. J. C KINEAR, A. M., Principal. An English, Classical and Commercial Boarding School preparing for any College or Business life. Unsurpassed in teachers, advantages, accommodation and situation. Backward boys specially aided. $250 to $300 a year. Circulars sent.
Aug. 9, 1888. 1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 23, 1888.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

K. LEWALD—Cash Store.
M. E. DYE—Black Crapes.
McNEILL & Co.—School Books.
A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.—Notice.
B. R. HUSKE & Co.—Hardware, &c.
D. T. WILSON—Little River Academy.
JOHN P. McLEAN—For Register of Deeds.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—School Supplies.
FRANK THORNTON—Appreciation and Thanks.
MISS CHAMBERLAIN and MRS. UTLEY—School.

The cotton crop promises well—corn poorly.

Dog days end Sunday, the 26th, but the tax on dogs keeps on all the same.

In days long since past, this month was always the time to work the roads. How is it now?

The force under Gen. M. P. Taylor had on Thursday last completed over six miles of grading.

Read the interesting letter from our Red Springs correspondent on the first page. It is worth reading.

Some of the back lots are in a filthy condition. The ditch in rear of Mr. Burns's stables needs attention.

The front of the People's National Bank has been wonderfully improved by the taste displayed in repainting it.

Marshal Flowers keeps busy hunting dogs. The town must have the tax or the dogs. It's money or meat.

Cotton has begun to open in this county. In Marlboro, S. C., the hands were in the fields picking on last Friday.

The Yadkin Valley *News* says vegetables are abundant, and that you can buy all the chickens you want at 8½ to 12½ cents. Cheap living up there.

The telegraph office of the Western Union will be moved to one of the upstairs rooms of the Thornton Block, to be convenient to the Business Exchange.

Our farmers would find it to their advantage to plant more largely of Irish potatoes. They are scarce always, and soon we must look elsewhere for them.

As the crops are laid by would not our farmers find it to their advantage to haul wood and keep it stored till winter creates a better demand for it, and when the roads are in good condition.

The building of the Fayetteville Cotton Mills presents a handsome appearance. Messrs. J. P. Thomson and A. A. Mc Kethan have shown push. It will be ready for the machinery in a few days.

We notice from the Greensboro *Workman* that the sidewalks of Greensboro are to be paved with Fayetteville brick. There are none better than those made by Mr. Poe; they are not far behind the celebrated Philadelphia brick.

The Aberdeen, and West End railroad which is being built by Mr. Page, of Aberdeen or Blue's Crossing, as it was formerly called, are anxious to join with the C. F. & Y. V. somewhere near Spout Springs. So a gentleman interested in the turpentine and lumber business informs us.

Mr. Walter Watson, President, and Geo. Lawrence, Secretary, of the Cumberland Fair, are doing their best to get out the premium list for the next fair, and we hope our merchants will see the necessity of subscribing liberally so as to make the premiums worth contending for. A liberal offer in money is a great stimulant.

Mr. E. L. Pemberton has sold his interest in the drug firm of Pemberton & Prior to Mr. Cook, who for several years has been the prescription clerk in the drug store of Mr. H. R. Horne. Mr Cook is a pleasant, accommodating salesman, and has learned at his former place the requisites of a druggist, neatness, accuracy and dispatch. The firm name we learn will not be changed.

An engine for the tram road from Red Springs was brought down the C. F. & Y. V. railway last week, it is called the H. McNeill, after Hector McNeill, Esq., of Red Springs. It is exceedingly small, but sufficient for the work for which it is intended. We learn that the road has been graded about eight miles from Red Springs, and that it will be extended as the lumber is exhausted on the line of the road.

The Graded School canvassers have been appointed for all the wards and for the hills. If they have not called upon you they will. Think of the matter seriously, and ask yourself how much can I spare to educate my own children and the children of the poor, and do your utmost. Be liberal, and the school that has done so much will continue to dispense its blessings. The more money it has the easier it will be for the Trustees, who labor yearly unceasingly for you.

Mr. H. P. Davis presented us on Friday with a lot of beautiful yellow peaches. They were very large, of delicious flavor, of the juicy kind—just such peaches as a lover of a peach delights in. They were seedlings of his own raising, and were of the clear and cling stone variety. It has been said that peaches require to be grafted or budded to be worth anything, but Mr. Davis proves, that by planting the stone or seed, you can even propagate a better kind.

WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE.—The necessity of thorough sanitary measures is now apparent to every individual, and with all the efforts of the health officer and precautions of the citizens to effect thorough cleanliness and purity of the atmosphere by using disinfectants and clearing away filth, nothing can be done that will be of more permanent benefit than a thorough system of sewerage. Fayetteville is an old town, and consequently the fact must be evident that the soil by this time has become more or less impregnated with foul matter. If a well was dug in the town, not one would dare to drink of it for fear of disease and it must be, from necessity, that in all old towns, there are always germs which may be dormant and which under certain circumstances would breed disease. Fayetteville has been and is an exceedingly healthy town, but she has been so often purified by fire, and the water we drink being from the purest fountain has everything to do with it, but the town is not now constructed of wooden shanties, and her population is increasing, and we believe it must necessarily increase, and that we may avoid evil, it is well to place ourselves in antagonism to it, to prevent filth and disease germs—microbes we believe they are called. No sanitary arrangements could be provided that would more effectually meet all requirements than a perfect and thorough system of sewerage, and as water is so convenient, so easy of access, and as the drainage could be so cheaply effected, it is a duty that we owe, as citizens, to do all in our power to secure it. The question of water works we have several times discussed and urged, both as a necessity and convenience, and now when this fact stares us in the face—that we may in providing these keep in perfect health, free from contagious or infectious diseases, or at any rate never stand in fear of them if this necessity was provided, it behooves us to think more seriously of taking some steps to provide them. We are not an alarmist, but we deem it best always to be on the safe side. We believe that even the small percentage of deaths that we now have may be lessened if we provide this great necessity. It is a matter worth thinking of.

DIED.—Near Fayetteville, on Wednesday night, the 22d, Mrs. Alice Hawley, wife of I. B. Hawley, Esq., and daughter of the late W. H. Hardin. Mrs. Hawley has been for months in a precarious condition, and her death was not unexpected, but her death is a sad blow to her devoted husband and loving children, for she was a wife and mother indeed. She was a good woman, a noble character, beautiful in all her ways; the devoted wife, the fond, affectionate mother, the true and faithful friend were in her christian character all blended in beautiful harmony, and none knew her but to love her. May the God who gave her as a guardian angel to minister so faithfully to the wishes of her family be their comfort and guide, and send his loving Spirit to console them in their irreparable loss.

YELLOW FEVER.—We have no reason to anticipate this terrible scourge, nor do we believe that it would spread here if a case should accidently appear, for past experience proved it. In 1862, when Wilmington was so terribly afflicted, there were two or three cases here, but the disease ended with them. But it is wise to be prudent, to take every precaution, to see that every place is thoroughly cleansed, and that disinfectants be used lavishly. Forewarned, forearmed, and to this end it should be the duty of every citizen to aid the health officer by attending to his own lot, or reporting the negligent.

CROSS CREEK PARK.—Mr. J. C. Huske, Jr., tells us that the Boating Club do not intend to confine their labors to beautifying the park, but intend to extend their work further up the creek, making rustic bowers and seats. We suppose these will be principally for those who have matters to talk about not intended for the public ear. Already numbers of young men and ladies are enjoying the moonlight evenings on the rustic seats and a quiet rowing on the creek, and the improvements, although far from complete, are greatly enjoyed by the young people of the city.

KNOCKED OFF BY THE COW CATCHER.—Dallas McIver a colored excursionist who was in town on Friday, having imbibed too freely of the ardent, was put off the return train by the conductor near Hope Mills. Being overcome, he fell asleep sitting on the end of the cross ties. The incoming freight, on a down grade, struck him near the jaw, making an ugly wound. He was brought to town and attended by Dr. J. W. McNeill, who reports him doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

BASE BALL.—The little Champions of Haymount, in a game played last Monday afternoon, with the Cool Spring Club, defeated them. The score stood 21 to 9 in favor of the Haymount boys.

The playing of these boys is very good indeed and they bid fair to hold their own among the best of our city.

The following are the players: C. B. Tisdale, C.; Leon J. Brandt, P.; Jno. M. Rose, 1st B.; Dossey Tisdale, 2nd B.; Jno. McLean, 3rd B.; Louis Broadfoot, S. S.; Jno. Gaster, L. F.; S. S. Tisdale, C. F.; Geo. Brandt, R. F.

We are indebted to Mr. Jno. R. Myrover for a very handsome illustrated pamphlet gotten up by the managers of the Industrial Jubilee Celebration, which is to take place at Louisville, Kentucky, from September 5th to October 1st, 1888.

The President has signed the bill providing a public building for Charlotte and also one for Statesville. Where is the Fayetteville bill? Is it buried. We want to hear from it.

RED SPRINGS—ITS ANNUAL PIC-NIC.—Annually, on the third Saturday in August, since the war, there has been a gathering of the people of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland at Red Springs. For many years it was the time and place for the soldiers re union, but one by one they have passed away till the number of old soldiers is not large; but the custom of the fathers has been transmitted to the children, and the great gathering has not lost in numbers or interest. Last Saturday was the day for the annual pic-nic, and, almost without notice, large numbers gathered from the surrounding country, and many from South Carolina, who from constant association seem to be mutually anxious for the recurrence of this social day. Fully two thousand persons were there on Saturday, coming from up and down the C. F. & Y. V., which had run special trains at low excursion rates to accommodate the public, and hundreds were there from the neighborhood, having come in carriages, buggies, wagons and carts, or anything, so as to be there. These latter came with filled baskets, and as we enjoyed their hospitality, we can testify to the abundance and variety of their delicious fare; here, there and everywhere under the shade of the trees large table clothes were spread upon the straw, and upon this the dinner was laid. The Scotch are a hospitable, unstinting set, and each seemed as if he had provided with the desire to entertain the crowd. We dined with a number of our old Scotch friends, who had invited lots of others. Among them was McDiarmid, of the *Robesonian*, who has friends among them all. He is a good newspaper man, as the popularity of the *Robesonian* attests, but he's as good or better at a dinner, and he knows how to do justice to a good one like that of Saturday. He was a long time in eating through to the dessert, and when there he failed not to stay. We met hosts of friends and made many new ones, and found that the OBSERVER was highly appreciated by its numerous patrons in all this county, and we added not a few to its list. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. R. T Covington, of the *Scottish Chief*, and the writer of the Scottish Reminiscences, Mr. Hamilton McMillan. We are glad to that his paper is doing well.

The springs have so often been spoken of by the OBSERVER, and are so well known to this whole country that it is useless to speak of them. We found it difficult to get even a taste of the water; the crowd around them all day long was immense, and as one passed in to get a drink, another took his place, and this continued all day long without intermission, and we do not believe that the branch below the two springs received a drop of water the entire day. Counting, at the lowest, 12 glasses to the minute, one may form some idea of the amount of Red Springs water drank on Saturday. It is proof that it is appreciated, and it is justly so, but in addition to this, the lemonade, cider and soda water stands were as busy as bees; there was no cessation, it was a drinking crowd, but the most orderly, quiet and genteel set that we ever saw. Red Springs is a prohibition town, and intoxicants, if imbibed, are taken on the sly, and the quantity there on Saturday must have been exceedingly limited. The young men and ladies, of whom there was no lack, notwithstanding it was not by far the coolest day of the season, enjoyed themselves in dancing, promenading and all sorts of ways. Walking around you might spy in almost every shady nook, a couple engaged in earnest chat, having (we suppose) as some told us after the day was over, the best time they had ever had, and we do not doubt it.

To appreciate this annual gathering one must go and see for himself, and we are sure he will say, if he appreciates good living and good company, that it is a good place to spend a day. It is a day for friend to meet friend, to renew old acquaintances and to form new ones, to talk over old times and the prospect of the present. We did all this, and were gratified to learn that the crops were fine and the political situation bright; that Cleveland stock was above par, and that the State ticket was satisfactory to all, and that old Robeson intended to show in November next that she was in line, column to the front. As one of the younger set remarked: "You old folks have gone through Reconstruction days, and we young ones, knowing the trials, are not willing that those days shall again be returned. So we shall do our duty to the State and National ticket."

The hotels, we learned, had been well patronized this summer. Mrs. Prior's, the oldest and largest, is filled with guests, as is Mr. Pearsall's. Both of these hotels are well kept, and the boarders are well pleased. As a health resort there are few superior places, but the proprietors of the Springs should make it far, far superior to what it is; it is deserving of more attention, and the public would appreciate it far more if the hotels were larger and nearer the springs. They are too far off for comfort, and a large hotel near the springs would pay.

Railroads are the topic of conversation among many of the lumber men and farmers; much anxiety is expressed to have a branch from the C. F. & Y. V. from Lumber Bridge via Persopolis to Laurel Hill. It is a rich country, and most of it at present is without railroad facilities. This road would run on the line of the old Fayetteville and Cheraw road which, we think, was surveyed years and years ago. The timber along the line is said to be abundant and of fine quality, and the farms are fine; one farmer alone has this year 1100 acres in cotton. We believe he is among the largest cotton planters in North Carolina.

President Gray and Col. J. W. Fry were in town on Thursday and Friday last, attending a business meeting and looking after the work on the Wilmington extension. They came down in their new coach.

F. I. L. I., AUGUST 23RD.—The Annual election of officers in the Independent Company, resulted in the retaining of all the old officers.

W. F. Campbell, Major.
J. A. McLauchlin, 1st Captain.
J. B. Broadfoot, 2nd "
J. C. Vann, 3rd "
Jos. C. Huske, Jr., 4th "

This is a handsome compliment to Maj. Campbell—one we believe that is unprecedented in the history of the Company. He is a most capital officer and his services are highly appreciated. We are not able to give the result of the shooting—will do so in the next issue.

FIRE SATURDAY NIGHT.—The stable of Mr. J. W. Maultsby, just across the halfway bridge, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, with all its contents of forage, plows, carts, &c. Mr. Maultsby and family were away at the time, and there is every reason to believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The prompt action and excellent management of the Chicora Fire Co. prevented the dwelling from being burnt.

Through the courtesy of Col. J. W. Fry we had the pleasure of inspecting the officers' parlor and observation car on Thursday. It is a most complete and convenient affair, but as we gave a thorough description of it from the Greensboro *Patriot* last week, it is useless to say more in regard to it.

We learn that active steps are being taken to organize a joint stock company for the manufacture of spokes, handles, &c. This has been a successful business here, and only needs to be backed by capital to give it immense proportions and profitable results.—*Greensboro Workingman.*

Why cannot an establishment of the kind be made profitable here?

Moore County Court.

[For the Observer.]

CARTHAGE, N. C., Aug. 18, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—At the last term of Moore Court, just concluded, a "celebrated case" was tried, that of R. L. McNeill for murder. The result of the trial was the acquittal of the prisoner. But it was not about the case that I proposed to write. The speech of your townsman, the Hon. Thos. H. Sutton, was by far *the event* of this Court. For more than two hours his ringing voice held the vast audience spell bound by the impassioned and burning words that he uttered.

The court house was packed, and during all that time the attention to his speech was most earnest and profound. The stillness of the court-room was such that almost the fall of a pin could have been detected. Mr. Sutton was thoroughly aroused and held his subject well in hand; point after point was made and forcibly delivered—his ringing voice was heard all over the room and every word was clearly and distinctly enunciated and listened to by every one present, and the room was crowded to hear him. Never has the writer heard a better speech, and he has heard many of the ablest orators of our State. It was the universal verdict on every hand, that it was the best speech ever delivered in Carthage since the war. I heard a number of intelligent, prominent men here say the same, and all pronounced it an effort of extraordinary power and eloquence.

It has given Mr. Sutton a name and fame in Moore county, of which any man might well be proud. He is certainly entitled to be ranked as one of the strong men and leaders of our State, and Cumberland has cause to be proud of her gifted son. More anon. SPECTATOR.

D. J. Ray for the Legislature.

[For the Observer]

MR. EDITOR:—I write you in the interest of a very staunch Democrat from the Western part of our county. It is no other than D. J. Ray, of Quwhiffle, whose name will be presented for a member of the next General Assembly. We all can recollect how much he cheered us when from time to time he brought glad tidings from his township, Old Quwhiffle, assuring us that the county was democratic. His face ever wore the smile of triumph when he came, and his good steed showed that he was no laggard when democrats were looking and longing for his coming. Mr. Ray has the confidence of the democracy in the west, and he is a stirring farmer and an active democrat. CUMBERLAND DEMOCRAT.

McInnis for the Senate.

[For the Observer]

CHINA HILL, N. C., Aug. 20, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—As it has become a common thing for every man to have his choice in selecting his candidates for office, I will suggest the name of Malcom McInnis for the Senate. I am sure we cannot get a democrat in Cumberland county to fill the office with any more satisfaction than he will, as he is a Jackson wool-dyed Scotch democrat. He is one of the best men in Seventy-first, and I am sure he is the man for the Senate.

Crops are very much improved by the recent rains, the corn crops are very good and cotton crops are looking well.

I hope on the 6th day of November next that our whole democratic ticket may be victorious throughout the whole State. K.

For the Legislature.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—As it seems to be the order of the day for each township to recommend its candidates for the different offices, Seventy-first would like to present the name of Jerry Luther for the Legislature. Mr. Luther has been a life long democrat, a practical farmer, a working man, the laborers friend and a man who has never failed at anything he went at. Mr. Luther is President of the Farmers' Alliance in his township. Nominate him and Seventy-first will roll up a majority for the democrats such as they never had before.

SEVENTY-FIRST.

The *News and Observer* says: The *Signal* makes the list of joint appointments for the discussion between Col. Dockery and Judge Fowle end with Monroe Monday, September 24th, and Wadesboro, Tuesday, September 25th, whereas the list agreed upon by Messrs. Battle and Purnell, referees, begins with Monroe, Monday, August 27th, and Wadesboro, Tuesday, August 28th. The change is unauthorized by the referees. Why is it made? The *Signal* is dodging in the interest of its candidate, the artful dodger, Dockery. Now the question is, Why does not Dockery want to speak at Monroe and Wadesboro? Why does he fear to meet Judge Fowle at those places?

An Exchange says: Why is it the Republicans so hate the white beaver? In the absence of a better reason we must presume that it is on the general principle that they don't like anything white.

Here's Protection for You.

[N. Y. Herald.]

See what a grand thing the tariff was for that Arcadian combination known as the Pennsylvania Steel Company, to which Mayor Hewitt once paid his "compliments." On a capital of $2,000,000 the concern in one year paid dividends of 22 per cent. in cash, 55 per cent. in a new method of stock dividends, after which it had a surplus left of $2,461,423, or equal to profits amounting to 202 per cent. In addition to this there was about $500,000 to add for six months' profits which had not been brought in, making the handsome showing of say 250 per cent. profit. The subject was ventilated in a Pennsylvania court, so it is a matter of record. And their workingmen? Well, wait a moment and their share in this great prosperity will be revealed.

During the same year (1880) all the iron and steel "rings" were in clover. Here is the showing:—

Product of Mills.	*Tons.*	*Duty.*	*Profit Guaranteed by Tariff.*
Pig iron	3,780,000	7.00	$25,500,000
Bar and rod	808,000	22.40	18,000,000
Plate and steel	532,000	33.60	18,000,000
Iron rails	467,000	15.68	7,500,000
Other products	540,000	22.40	12,000,000
Steel rails, &c	741,000	28.00	21,000,000
Steel bars, &c	242,000	50.00	12,000,000

Thus it will be seen that in 1880 the United States government generously donated to the Bessemer ring—the Pennsylvania Steel Company and its co-manipulators—$114,000,000 of clear profit.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Quay must surely put this in the coming catechism. Also the following:—

The highest wages paid the 140,978 laborers, skilled and unskilled, for their work in the iron mills during this year was $1.15 per day on an average, worked out by such clear headed men as Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, now Mayor of New York, and Mr. Swank, of the Iron and Steel Association. Note this is the "average" for those earning the higher pay. The ordinary unskilled laborer, the rank and file, received no more than 80 to 85 cents a day. Certainly a grand showing for labor in so highly protected an industry! On the one hand prolific millions, on the other hand honest poverty, the red shirted laborer working six full days or six full nights—for, bear in mind, those big iron works run day and night, including Sundays—for the munificent sum of $1.15 at most on which to maintain themselves and families. And, of course, they were expected to return thanks for the "benefits of protection" and vote on election day to keep the G. O. P. in power.

The issue between the two parties is at last fairly joined. The fight will be hot and thick. It is the People against the oppressions of Bosses and Plutocrats. It is a sound fiscal policy against the one-sided, ruinous, oppressive policy that grinds the faces of the poor and forces the millions to toil for the benefit of the hundreds. It is low taxes against high taxes. It is a struggle for equalization of taxes against the unjust discriminations of the Giant War Tariff. It is the right to buy and sell against an exclusive Chinese Wall system. It is for a stoppage of the corrupting Surplus against its continuance by over taxation.—*Wilmington Star.*

The South has raised another big corn crop this year, larger probably even than that of 1887, which was the best on record. This means the keeping at home of millions of dollars which in former years went West for provisions and corn. Southern farmers will soon be as prosperous as Southern manufacturers.—*Manufacturer's Record.*

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

The Sage of Seguin.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 8, 1885.

To Mr. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time past with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend them to all who want a superior glass. I am very respectfully yours,

JOHN IRELAND, Ex-Gov. of Texas.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Great Battle

Is constantly going on in the human system. When you suffer with Consumption, Coughs or Colds they strive to ruin health and drag victims to the grave. Take timely warning and use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 Cents.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator is a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion and all Kidney Complaints. Trial bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

If Sufferers from Consumption,

Coughs and Colds will try Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure, they will find quick relief and permanent benefit. The medical profession declare it a remedy of the highest value. Try it, price 25 cents.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering, result from derangement of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver. Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator removes all these troubles. Trial Bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Sedberry's Drug Store.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abram Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

MARRIED.

NEWBEURY—DAVIS—On Tuesday, August 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. J. Davis, MR. CHAS. B. NEWBEURY to MISS MARY E. DAVIS. Rev. J. A. Hornaday officiating.

BAKER—FUTCH—At St. Mark's church, Brunswick, Ga., August 15th, at 8:30 o'clock, MR. M. A. BAKER, JR., and MISS CARRIE E. FUTCH were united in marriage, the Rev. Henry E. Lucas officiating. The bride was given away by Mr. Will Futch.

Mr. Baker, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., is one of the rising young men of Brunswick. His wife is a young lady of many attractive qualities, both of mind and person. Their friends will wish them a long, happy and prosperous life.

DIED

VANBOKKELEN—In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Esq., aged 68 years—a prominent citizen of Wilmington.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	00@1.10
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	9?	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	11	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	10@	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	32@45
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(10d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	75@1.00
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—old, bus.	(None.)
EGGS,	10	SALT,	90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	9
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	10
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	@75	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	80@1.00	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¾ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 31½ cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUG. 23, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 10½ cents

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 33½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 70 cents per bbl. for strained and 72½ cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, subject, however, to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

Hoping to receive a liberal support, I am truly yours, JOHN P. McLEAN.

Aug. 23, 1888. tf

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

will open the next annual term of their school at the foot of Haymount, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd. Prompt attendance of pupils is very desirable, as the number is limited.

Aug. 23, 1888. 3t

NOTICE.

HAVING on the 15th day of June qualified as the Administrator of E. T. McKethan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the first day of September, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same at once.

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr., Adm'r.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Aug. 22, 1888. 6w

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

D. T. WILSON, A. B., (University of North Carolina) Principal.

TERM begins AUGUST 6th, and closes December 21st, 1888.

For further information address the Principal at Little River Academy, N. C.

July 26, 1888. 2m

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

New Bookstore

A FULL LINE OF

School Books,

BAGS, SLATES

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY USED

IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Appreciation and Thanks

My friends and patrons have fully exhibited by their actions and favored patronage their appreciation, in assisting me to establish and maintain something that Fayetteville has never possessed,

A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE,

SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE.

For your kind assistance in upholding this enterprise you have my greatful thanks, and allow me just here to reiterate the promises made in the past, to in every instance use my utmost endeavors, and the knowledge of my many years experience in business, to furnish you always with the

LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES

in any way connected with the Dry Goods business.

Preparing for an Increase

Our business has largely increased every season and we confidently anticipate, with your assistance, to run up this season the largest increase ever shown on our books. So confident are we of this that we have employed three additional salesmen to aid our present

Large Corps of Salesmen.

Ever alert to the demands and requirements of our trade, I a few days ago visited the Northern Markets and purchased full lines in all

Early Fall Goods.

Many of them have arrived, and we are still receiving them every day. These are the

FIRST AND ONLY

New Goods of the Season.

While in New York I did not forget

The Young Gentlemen

who will now wish to supply their wardrobes before leaving for

College.

To them we offer at our Clothing Store

Fresh Arrivals

in any grade or style of Clothing desired. These selections were made specially for this purpose.

Frank Thornton

August 23, 1888.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Fancy Grocers,

HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 9, 1888. tf

W. R. WICKER,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings, Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill. 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,
july 26, 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN,
may 3 6m Real Estate Agent.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

BIDE A WEE, AND DINNA FRET.

Is the road very dreary?
Patience yet!
Rest will be sweeter if thou art aweary,
And after night cometh the morning cheery,
Then bide a wee, and dinna fret.

The clouds have silver lining,
Don't forget;
And though he's hidden, still the sun is shining;
Courage! Instead of tears and vain repining,
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

With toil and care unending
Art beset!
Bethink thee how the storms from heaven descending
Snap the stiff oak, but spare the willow bending,
And bide a wee, and dinna fret.

Grief sharper sting doth borrow
From regret;
But yesterday is gone, and shall its sorrow
Unfit us for the present and the morrow?
Nay; bide a wee, and dinna fret.

An over-anxious brooding
Doth beget
A host of fears and fantasies deluding;
Then, brother, lest these torments be intruding,
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

AGRICULTURAL.

Plant Small Trees.

Eighteen years ago I began the planting of trees of various kinds on a waste piece of some acres, says a writer in the *Rural New Yorker*. I pursued this gradually for several seasons, and before I got through, had set out some thousands, scarcely one of which was over eighteen inches to two feet high. Nearly all these lived, and have grown better, and are now larger than those set out by my neighbors at the same time. Theirs were from six to nine feet high, and the trunks limbless three-fourths of their length to the top.

A gentleman from the city purchased a place not far from mine, four years ago. In planting his lawn, and also on the side of the road in front of it, he obtained from a nursery trees five to eight feet high, not one of which lived, owing partially to his miserable method of setting them and the poverty of the soil. Of course I could not give him any advice as to this, recollecting the old adage of advice "unasked being received unwelcome." So, instead of that, and for fear of offense, I asked him to look at my thrifty trees, and when doing so I explained to him how small they were when selected, and how roomy I had made the holes, how carefully I spread out the roots, and covered them with the best soil when planted. This seemed to have a little effect upon him, and the next year he set out a number not over three or four feet high. But most of them have shared the fate.

The manure and other compost used to enrich the soil, instead of being spread broadcast and plowed in the previous autumn, were reserved to be piled around the trees close to their trunks after they had been set out in the spring. This is very pernicious. The manure should never be placed nearer to the trunk than one foot, and spread thence in a ring to the width of a perpendicular line to the ground from the ends of the most extended branches.

Asparagus Culture.

[Seed Time and Harvest.]

The most economical way of getting a bed, is to buy and sow the seed in the spring or fall, but it takes one or two years longer for the roots to become strong enough to bear cutting. Seed can be bought for fifty or seventy-five cents per pound, and one pound will grow enough plants to set two or three acres. Plants ordered from the nurseryman will cost about one dollar per hundred. If the seed is planted sow on light, sandy, well drained, rich soil, in drills two feet apart and one inch deep, allowing the plants to stand about three inches apart in the row. If well cared for and the soil is fertile, these plants can be transplanted after one year's growth in the seed bed, but are better to remain two years. When making a plantation, either with home grown plants or with those got from a nurseryman, it should be borne in mind that it is a fixture for a number of years, and hence calls for good work. It is not necessary to go to the trouble thought essential years ago, when the gardner underlaid the bed with a layer of brick, stone, oyster shells, etc., with the idea, as was thought of preventing the roots going too deep. The soil must, however, be well drained, light and warm, for one of the chief points of excellence of this vegetable is its earliness, and hence must not have a cold heavy clay; and as the plant is a strong feeder, and is to remain for many years in the ground, the soil will need to be well supplied with plant food at the time of planting, and each year thereafter. The fertility also aids in forcing the plants early in the spring.

Preserved without Sugar.

[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

"A handsome jar of fruit."

A reporter was examining a display of preserved fruit in a wholesale grocer's establishment recently.

"It is, indeed," returned the merchant. "It was put up whole and without sugar. It is one of the newest California methods."

"What is the object?"

"It keeps fruit sound and fresh for years, but housewives in general will prefer to test it well and become familiar with all small details, such as the length of time for boiling different fruits, before employing it extensively. This is the recipe: Fill clean, dry, wide-mouthed bottles with fresh, sound fruit; add nothing, not even water. Be sure that the fruit is well and closely packed in, and ram the corks—of best quality—tightly down into the neck of the bottles until level with the glass. Now tie the corks down tight with strong twine, and after putting the bottles into bags stand them in a pan or boiler of cold water. Let the water reach not quite to the shoulder of the bottles. Let the fire be moderate and bring the water to boiling. Boil gently for ten minutes, remove from the fire and allow to cool."

Pure Bred Dairy Stock.

Although the dairymen are gradually becoming educated to a knowledge of pure bred dairy stock, yet many of them require training in the art of making butter. To learn to make "gilt-edged" butter is equivalent to learning a trade, and millions of dollars are annually lost to our dairymen through imperfect knowledge of making butter. In Europe schools of instruction are rapidly increasing, and there is a necessity for something of the kind in this country.

We are told that the coopers are to have a paper printed in their interests. We suppose it will be a barrel organ.—*Ex.*

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

JUDGES.

Names	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe.
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson.
Walter Clark,	4	Wake.
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Shipp,	11	Mecklenburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th. Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves. FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—‡Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th. April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th. Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery. FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—†Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, †Dec. 3rd.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp. FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th, †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, †April 23rd, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept 10th, Oct. 15th.
Harnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnston—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon. FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd. FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, October 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct. 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips. FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, Sep. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor. FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—‡Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov, 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd.
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanly—April 9th, Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark. FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23d, Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 10th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer. FALL—Judge Clark

Henderson—Feb 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th, Sept 3rd.
Ashe—March 26th, May 28th, Aug 20th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug 27th.
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept 10th.
Yancey—April 30th, Sept 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct 8th.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Boykin. FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan 16th July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb 13th, †Feb 20th, *Sept 17th, †Sept 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 27th, †Aug 27th.
Gaston—March 19th, Oct 8th.
Lincoln—April 2nd, Oct 1st.
Cleveland—April 9th, Aug 6th, Oct 22nd.
Rutherford—April 23rd, Oct 29th.
Polk—May 7th, Nov 12th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge MacRae. FALL—Judge Boykin.

Madison—Feb 27th, July 30th, †Nov 19th.
Buncombe—March 12th, June 18th, Aug 13th, Dec 3rd.
Transylvania—April 2nd, Sept 3rd.
Haywood—April 9th, Sept 10th.
Jackson—April 23rd, Sept 24th.
Macon—May 7th, Oct 1st.
Clay—May 14th, Oct 8th.
Cherokee—May 21st, Oct 15th.
Graham—June 4th, Oct 29th.
Swain—June 11th, Nov 5th,

*For criminal cases.
†For civil cases alone.
‡For civil cases alone except jail cases.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.

ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.

The other Departments will be conducted as usual.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High- rade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic County Convention of Cumberland County is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator from the 16th senatorial district, two candidates for the House of Commons, a Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Treasurer and Surveyor. All Democrats will meet at their polling places (hour to be fixed by the Township Executive Committees) on Saturday, September 1st, for the purpose of electing delegates to said County Convention. The Township Executive Committees are allowed the privilege of determining the method of electing the delegates, whether by the usual mass convention or by ballot. The several townships are entitled to the following number of delegates and alternates in said County Convention, the basis being made on the number of Democratic votes cast in the Gubernatorial election of 1884, according to the rules of the Democratic plan of organization: Cedar Creek 11, Carver's Creek 7, Cross Creek 23, Flea Hill 11, Gray's Creek 7, Little River 3, Black River 6, Beaver Dam 4, Rockfish 8, Seventy-first 14, Quwhiffle 5. None but Democrats or those who intend voting the Democratic ticket allowed to vote in said primary elections.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. S. HUSKE, Chairman.
HENRY L. COOK, Secretary.
Aug. 13, 1888. tm

BATH SPONGES,

LARGE AND OF GOOD QUALITY.

INSECT POWDER,

GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED.

CHOICE TEAS.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Condition Powders, Cholera Specific, &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

Greensboro Female College

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE SIXTY SEVENTH SESSION OF THIS prosperous Institution begins on the 22nd of AUGUST, 1888.

Superior advantages offered in all the departments of learning usually taught in Female Colleges of high grade.

Instruction given in Type-writing and Stenography also.

Terms moderate.

For Catalogue apply to

T. M JONES, President.

June 28, 1888. 2m

Dying Establishment.

I have removed my DYEING ESTABLISHMENT to the house just in the rear of Mr. S. J. Walton's. Parties wishing to see me can do so by entering the gate between Mr. Walton's and the Starr house. My prices for dyeing gentlemens suits are $2.50, ladies dresses from $1.00 to $5.00. All other ladies wear cleaned and dyed to order.

M. E. ROUSE.

Aug. 2, 1888.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Executive Committees of the various Townships in Cumberland County are requested to meet at my office on SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1888, in order to take into consideration matters important to the party in the different Townships of this County. Every member is expected to attend promptly at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. S. HUSKE, Ch'n.
Aug. 16, 1888. 2t

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 31, 1888. tf

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

Air Ground Bone.

Carefully Selected Animal Bone, air ground, into a perfect powder by Cyclone Mill. The Finest and Best Bone ever made. Invaluable for Flowers, Vines, Fruit Trees and Lawns. A Poultry Food and Corrective for Cattle.

Five pound package for half a dollar.
Ten pound package for one dollar.
Delivered anywhere in North Carolina.
Send orders and money to

COLIN M. HAWKINS & CO.,
July 5 tf Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

CANE MILLS and EVAPORATORS.

We have in stock fifteen (two and three roller)

CANE MILLS.

One Power Mill; Five Patent Self-Skimming Evaporators; Five Cook's and Five Chattanooga Evaporators; Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron—all sizes for making Evaporators.

Also Patent Furnaces on Rockers and Legs; Skimmers, Funnels, &c.

See our Special Cash Premium for best Syrup (home-made) exhibited at the next Cumberland County Fair.

COOKING STOVES

of all kinds and sizes, together with the Patent Gauze Door Cook Stove; Chimney Flues; Drive Well Pumps; Brass and Iron Steam Fittings; Iron Pipe, all sizes, and cut to any length.

Tin Roofing and Guttering

PROMPTLY DONE.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,

july 5 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

may 10 tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE

MARBLE WORKS,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, PROPRIETOR,

417 AND 419 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Branch House.

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 23 1y

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies.

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't,
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Monroe, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to

may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

JAS. D. McNEILL. S. H. STRANGE

1888.

Merchant Mills

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

After a most prosperous year's run, during which time I have earnestly tried to merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I desire to extend my thanks to the people generally for their consideration.

With the new year MR. S. H. STRANGE associates himself with me in the business, under the firm name of

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,

and we respectfully solicit, not only a continuance, but a more extended trade than ever before, believing that fair dealing, good goods and low prices will enable us to command it.

Respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.

jan 5 tf

Tablets! Tablets! Tablets!

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

TABLETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIZE AND QUALITY, AT ANY PRICE.

Call and see them at

Pemberton's New Bookstore.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to Stricture. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sold by Druggists,

PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

Trade Mark

may 3

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities They do not crook or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Taking effect 5.15 A. M., Monday, August 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight. & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	7:12 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fight. & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:56 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p. m	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....7:30 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:00 a. m

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction.....4:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 02 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.